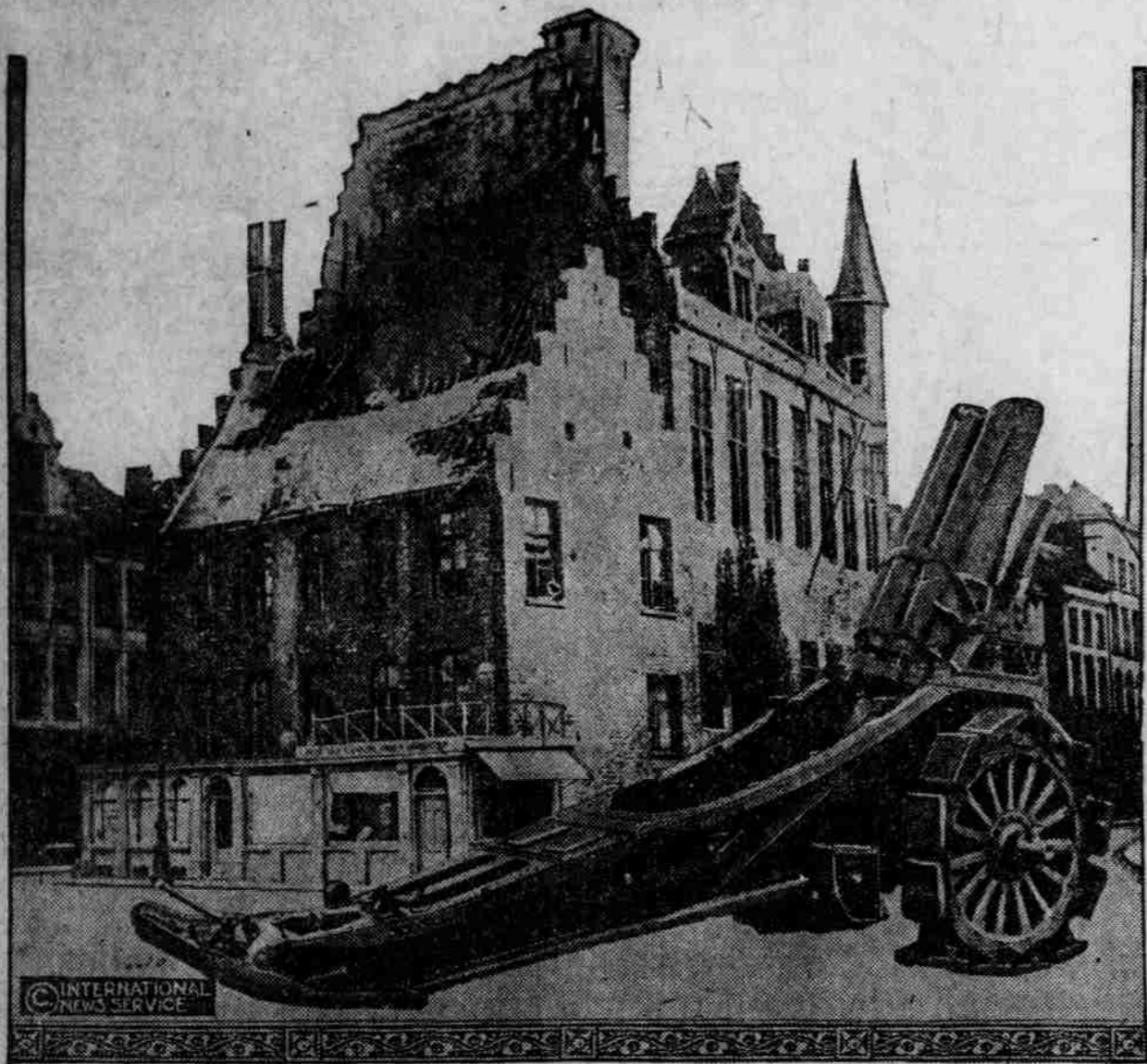


WHAT THE ZEPPELIN BOMBS DID TO ANTWERP



These photographs give some idea of the effects of the dropping of bombs in Antwerp from German Zeppelins, an action that aroused indignant protest from the allies and other people.

TURCOS WHO ARE FIGHTING IN THE FRENCH ARMY



Hardy fighters of the Nineteenth corps of the Algerian contingent in the French army. Their fearless, fierce attacks on the enemy seem to utterly demoralize the German gunners.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS NURSES IN THE FIELD



CHARGE OF THE KAISER'S INFANTRY



GEN. PAUL PAU, DRAMATIC FIGURE IN THE WAR

Paris.—Perhaps the most dramatic figure in the great European war up to now is Gen. Paul Pau, the aged French veteran of the war of 1870, who is now leading a part of the French army against the German over the same territory where he was a commander and lost one arm 44 years ago.

During the war of 1870 General Pau was a general even then—was not involved in any of the disastrous

defeats administered by the Prussians. By superior strategy or perhaps good fortune, Pau's men were for the most part victorious. For that reason, then, Pau has been an idol and popular hero with the French people for almost half a century. It has been predicted that he may soon supersede Gen. Joseph Joffre as generalissimo of the French army.

Should General Pau be placed in supreme command of the French

army, should he survive the war and should France be victorious, what a dramatic triumph it would be. Fiction does not contain a parallel for such an achievement. That a commander who was defeated and himself maimed in a war should live to retrieve that defeat 44 years later, whose heir to the dukedom he was until the birth of the two sons to the present dukes, still remembered as Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York. Churchill has not been popular, but his ability is undoubted.

CIVILIAN HEAD OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY

London.—Out of the great war, should Great Britain win out, may come a new prime minister. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, is ambitious to head the government. If England's navy is victorious over the Germans in this war Churchill might well become a popular hero, the last boost needed to lift him over the barrier and into the prime ministry.

Churchill is the son of Jennie Jer-

FRENCH INFANTRY GUARDING ROAD TO PARIS



Squad of French Infantrymen behind a barricade of tree trunks defending one of the roads to Paris.

KOENIGSBERG, BESIEGED BY THE RUSSIANS



Koenigsberg, East Prussia, one of the strongest fortified cities in Germany, which the Russians are reported to have invested.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FRENCH ARMY



American residents of Paris, who have organized a volunteer regiment to fight in the French army, are here seen in the Place de l'Opera en route to their drilling place and carrying the Stars and Stripes.

CHANGING THE FRONTIER



After waiting 40 years the French finally had a chance at the German frontier marks along the Alsace-Lorraine border, and it did not take them long to tear down the signs that bore the black eagle and the words "Deutsches Reich."

CZAR'S PROMISE TO RESTORE KINGDOM OF POLAND

One of the most sensational and far-reaching incidents of the great war is the promise of the czar of Russia to restore the kingdom of Poland under autonomous government. Should the promise be fulfilled, it will affect the realization of Polish aims of 142 years.

The resurrection of the ancient kingdom would set up an effective barrier to Pan-Germanism, and would certainly win the support for Rus-

GEN. JOSEPH JOFFRE, THE MAN OF SILENCE

Paris.—Gen. Joseph Joffre, generalissimo of the French army, is a man of silence. He is almost unknown to the public, and few of his soldiers would recognize him if he motored by them.

General Joffre, though a great strategist, has won his greatest fame as a builder of forts and roads. He is a man of fine intelligence, with the steel gray eyes of a dreamer, but the ease with which he has manipulated

2,000,000 French troops since the war began, shows that he is a practical man as well.

He entered the army in the year of 1870, when only eighteen years old, and was promoted for gallantry on the field by Marshal MacMahon. Immediately after the war he was entrusted with rebuilding the forts around Paris. Made a captain at twenty-two, Joffre was then sent into the East of France to build up the chain of

fortresses there that have proved of such value in resisting the invaders from the north.

Afterward he spent many years raising impenetrable fortifications at Tonkin, Formosa and Madagascar. His next brilliant achievement was the crushing of the uprising in Dahomey. Since then he has been at the head of the War college in which the French officers are trained.

A vacation is another bad thing to have behind you.

three empires which partitioned it but constituted in the terms of the Imperial proclamation, under the suzerainty of Russia, its position and the numbers of its population will inevitably favor liberal development, and this will react upon the conditions of the whole of the Russian lands. War has always for Russia presented such dramatic necessities as this. The Crimean war led to the emancipation of the serfs, and the Japanese war to the beginning of the establishment of parliamentary institutions.

Probably it is as true today as formerly that an absolutely independent Poland could not exist between the

fortresses there that have proved of such value in resisting the invaders from the north.

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A vacation is another bad thing to have behind you.

PROTEST TO WILSON APOLOGIZES TO U. S.

COMMISSION APPOINTED BY KING OF BELGIUM RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT.

U. S. CANNOT TAKE SIDES

Nation's Chief Executive Given Report of Alleged German Atrocities—Aserts It Would Be Unwise for Any Nation to Express Final Judgment.

Washington, Sept. 13.—"It would be unwise, it would be premature for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present trouble; it would be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which like this has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment."

This was the keynote of President Wilson's reply to the Belgian commissioners who came to the White House on Wednesday to protest against the wrongs which they declare their nation has suffered from Germany in the present war.

The president's address follows: "Permit me to say with most sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the king of Belgium, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a king for whom they entertain so sincere a respect; and to express my hopes that we may have many opportunities for earning and deserving their regard."

"I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by the Belgian government to look into the matter of which you have come to speak. It shall have my most attentive perusal and my most thoughtful consideration."

"Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come when I take it for granted the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed. The nations of the world have fortunately by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in all such matters, will supply. It would be unwise, it would be premature, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, to form or express a final judgment."

"I need not assure you that this conclusion, in which I instinctively feel that you yourselves will concur, is spoken frankly because in warm friendship and as the best means of perfect understanding between us, an understanding based upon mutual respect, admiration and cordiality. You are most welcome, and we are greatly honored that you should have chosen us as the friends before whom you could lay any matter of vital consequence to yourselves, in the confidence that your course would be understood and met on the same spirit in which it was conceived and intended."

The address delivered to President Wilson by Henri Carter de Wiart, the Belgian minister of justice, was in part as follows:

"Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called to express the sentiments of our king and of our whole nation to the illustrious statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth. Since the very origin of its independence Belgium has been declared neutral in perpetuity. Had we consented to infringe upon neutrality for the benefit of one of the belligerents, we would have betrayed our obligations toward the others. And it was the sense of our international obligations as well as that of our dignity and honor that has driven us to resistance."

"Peaceful inhabitants were massacred, defenseless women and children outraged, open and undefended towns were destroyed, historical and religious monuments were reduced to dust, and the famous library of the University of Louvain was made a prey to flames."

"In this frightful holocaust which is sweeping over all Europe the United States has adopted a neutral attitude."

"And for this reason, your country, standing apart from either one of the belligerents, is in the best position to judge, without bias or partiality, the conditions under which the war is being waged."

"Our faith in your friendship, in your fairness, our confidence in your justice, in your spirit of generosity and sympathy, all these have dictated our present mission."

Will Amend the Home Rule Bill.

London, Sept. 17.—Premier Asquith said the government would introduce at the next session of parliament before the home rule for Ireland bill could become operative a new bill amending the measure.

Name Special Attorney for Indians.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary Lane appointed Jacob H. Crist, of Santa Fe as special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. He succeeds Francis C. Wilson, resigned.

Elect New President.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The American Association of Public Accountants elected J. Porter Joplin, of Chicago president, and Carl H. Nau, of Cleveland treasurer. Seattle, Wash., was chosen for the 1915 convention.

Italians Riot; Ask War.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Mobs filled the streets during the day of the leading Italian cities crying "Down with Austria" and "War with the Kaiser." Troops were called out to repress the demonstrations.

Triple Tragedy in Nebraska.

Harvard, Neb., Sept. 18.—Three men are dead and one wounded here. The dead are H. Traut, slain in office; Sheriff Sanderson, killed in a battle with slayer, unknown tramp, who took his own life.

Flyer Killed by Fall.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 18.—Weldon B. Cooke, aviator, was killed in a plunge of 2,000 feet in his aeroplane while giving an exhibition flight over the state fair grounds on Wednesday afternoon.

SPRING-RICE REGRETS STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO CARDEN.

England's Ambassador to Mexico Had Criticized President for Withdrawing Troops.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, on behalf of his government, apologized to the United States Thursday for the interview given out in New York by Sir Lionel Carden, British ambassador to Brazil, criticizing President Wilson's conduct in withdrawing the troops from Mexico. The British ambassador called at the state department in person to present his government's apologies for Sir Lionel's indiscreet remarks.

Sir Cecil informed Counselor Lansing that he had made every possible effort to verify the interview accredited to Lionel Carden, but he as yet had been unable to get into wireless communication with the ambassador to Brazil.

In the absence of such confirmation, the British ambassador said, his government had instructed him to make the fullest apologies and to assure the United States that "suitable action" would be taken.

The issuance of an interview of this nature, Sir Cecil continued, was in direct contravention to diplomatic usages and precedents. The full text of the interview as published, has been cabled to the British foreign office and the British ambassador assured Counselor Lansing that this would be brought to the attention of Sir Lionel at the earliest possible moment and that the home authorities would call upon him at once for confirmation or denial of the interview.

DEMOCRAT WINS IN MAINE

O. C. Curtis Elected Governor Over W. T. Haines—G. O. P. Ahead of Taft's Record.

Portland, Me., Sept. 17.—With returns complete from all the cities, towns and precincts, O. C. Curtis, Democrat, mayor of Portland, was elected governor of Maine at the state election held on Monday by 2,698 plurality over the present incumbent, Gov. William T. Haines, Republican. Gardner, Progressive, ran over four thousand behind the other two candidates. The returns give Curtis 58,877, Haines 56,179, Gardner 17,157. The four congressmen, A. C. Hinds, J. A. Peters and Frank E. Guernsey, Republicans, and D. J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, have been re-elected.

The Democrats made gains in the state legislature. The Republican vote in the state showed a gain of about 150 per cent over that cast for President Taft. The Democrats gained about 13 per cent, while the Progressive lost 65 per cent.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Washington, Sept. 17.—War risk insurance amounting to \$3,222,000 has been written on 11 vessels by the federal war risk bureau. Applications for \$3,000,000 more are pending.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson decided not to insist upon a freight tax for emergency revenue in the face of opposition within the Democratic ranks. A substitute plan will be submitted.

New York, Sept. 17.—A representative of the German foreign office, who is expected to make answer at Washington to the Belgian accusations of brutality, arrived on the liner Potsdam.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Peace between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China was guaranteed by the signing of peace treaties with these four countries at the state department.

HOME RULE DELAYED BY WAR

A. Bonar Law, Unionist Leader, Declares Nation Comes Before Party.

London, Sept. 17.—Lord Lansdowne, the opposition leader in the house of lords, introduced his bill to suspend until after the war the proceedings on the home-rule bill and the Welsh disestablishment bill. It was read for the first time.

At a meeting of the unionist party it was decided that the only speaker on the Asquith bill in the house of commons to this same end would be A. Bonar Law, the unionist leader.

7,500 Men Back at Work.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—After a ten days' shut down for repairs the Pullman company's works at Pullman resumed operations. Of the 8,400 laid off 7,500 were re-employed.

Italian Envoy Goes Home.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas agency telegraphs that Count Calderini di Palazzo, Italian military attaché at Berlin, has left his post and is returning to Italy.

Kills Woman and Self.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Adda Kennen, hotel proprietress at Alpa, was shot and killed in her hotel after a quarrel with D. E. Brown, who then blew off his own head with a shotgun.

Ask Rate Case Rerearing.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The eastern railways formally petitioned the interstate commerce commission for a rehearing in the eastern advance rate case and to permit them to put into effect the five per cent increase.

Frank Chance Quits.

New York, Sept. 17.—Frank Chance quits as manager of the New York Yankees. Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop and captain, was named as temporary manager. Chance was given the \$3,300 salary he demanded.

Pastor and Wife Die in Crash.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 16.—Rev. Horace W. Jones, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city, and his wife were killed when their automobile overturned. The chauffeur and two children escaped with bruises.

Bubonic Plague at Smyrna.

London, Sept. 12.—Bubonic plague is raging in Smyrna and other Turkish stations, causing heavy mortality, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Central News agency here Thursday.